## UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE DIVISION

In re:		)	Case No	).	RS 04-14498 PC	
PLUMBEREX SPECIALTY PRODUCTS, INC.,		) ) )	Chapter		11	
		į (	Date: May 19, 2005			
		)	Time:	: 9:30 a.m.		
		)	Place: U	U.S. B	S. Bankruptcy Court urtroom 303	
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	Debtor(s).	Ś		3420 Twelfth Street		
		)			ide, CA 92501	

At the above captioned date and time, the court considered the Application for Payment of Final Fees and/or Expenses of Seldon & Scillieri, IP Consultant/Attorney for Debtor. The following is the text of the court's final ruling which is attached to the minutes of the hearing. Because the court has determined that the disposition constitutes a "reasoned explanation" for the court's decision within the scope of the E-Government Act of 2002, the final ruling is posted to the court's Internet site, <a href="www.cacb.uscourts.gov">www.cacb.uscourts.gov</a>, in a text-searchable format as required by the act. The official record remains with the minutes of the hearing.

## FINAL RULING

Seldon & Scillieri, ("Scillieri"), intellectual property counsel employed as a consulting expert by the debtor in possession, has filed its first application for an interim allowance of fees and expenses in this case. Scillieri has itemized \$31,425.00 in fees and \$245.80 of costs, for a total of \$31,670.80. Watertite Products, Inc. ("Watertite") has filed an objection to Scillieri's fee application.

The court approved Scillieri's employment on March 21, 2006, effective October 5, 2005. Scillieri rendered a total of 104.75 hours of services to the estate billed at an hourly rate of \$300. Scillieri's itemized services cover the period from October 5, 2004 through March 31, 2005.

11 U.S.C. Section 330(a)(1)(A) & (B) permits approval of "reasonable compensation for actual, necessary services rendered by . . . [a] professional person, or . . . any para-professional person" and "reimbursement for actual, necessary expenses." During this period, Scillieri assisted the debtor in conjunction with its appeal in the Patent case, and its services included an analysis of the trial record, preparation of appellant's opening brief, analysis of Watertite's brief as appellee, and preparation of appellant's reply brief.

Watertite objects to allowance of the fees because the application contains no time records. Watertite further objects to allowance of the fees, claiming that Scillieri's services were duplicative of services rendered by other professionals, Van Etten, Schaap, and BSKS, retained to assist debtor in the Patent case. According to Watertite, Van Etten, Schaap, BSKS and Scillieri together failed to exercise proper billing judgment on work performed for the estate. Watertite notes, for example, that the firms billed over 400 hours on the Patent case during the period for which interim fees are sought, aggregating to fees of over \$160,000.

In response to the objection, Scillieri supplemented its fee application with two billing statements containing four pages of time records. Scillieri's time records are replete with lumped time entries which do not meet the requirements of L.B.R. 2016-1(a)(1)(E).

Watertite's objection is sustained, in part, and denied, in part. In awarding fees under section 330(a), the court must consider whether the services were necessary to the administration of, or beneficial at the time at which the service was rendered toward completion of, a case under title 11. 11 U.S.C. Section 330(a)(3)(C). In making such a determination, the court considers, among other factors, whether the services were performed within a reasonable amount of time commensurate with the complexity, importance, and nature of the problem, issue or task

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26 27 addressed. 11 U.S.C. Section 330(a)(3)(D). Professionals employed under section 327 must make a good faith effort to exclude from fee requests hours that are excessive, redundant, unjustified, or otherwise unnecessary. Unsecured Creditors' Committee v. Puget Sound <u>Plywood, Inc.</u>, 924 F.2d 955, 961 (9th Cir. 1991); see <u>In re Riverside Linden Inv. Co.</u>, 925 F.2d 320, 322 (9th Cir. 1991).

Scillieri has the burden of establishing that its services were compensable legal services, and that such legal services were necessary to the proper and effective administration of the estate. Here, Scillieri must provide evidence in the form of declarations and comprehensive time records establishing that the legal services for which it seeks compensation did not duplicate those rendered by Van Etten, Schapp, or BSKS, and that the firm exercised appropriate billing judgment for its services when viewed in conjunction with those rendered by Van Etten, Schaap, and BSKS on the Patent case. Without more information, the court is unable to make a finding that all of such services were necessary nor that Scillieri has exercised proper billing judgment in seeking compensation for such services.

Based on the foregoing, the court will approve an interim allowance and payment of \$21,997 of the \$31,425 in compensation sought by Scillieri, without prejudice to Scillieri's right to seek allowance and payment of the balance of \$9,428 in fees in a further application addressing the concerns set forth above. The court will also approve \$245.80 as actual, necessary expenses in this case. This interim fee allowance is subject to the court's reexamination and adjustment in making a final determination of the nature, extent and value of the services performed upon the conclusion of the case. Leichty v. Neary (In re Strand), 375 F.3d 854 (9th Cir. 2004).

- 4 -